Improving medication completion among TB cases Healthy People (HP) 2010 Indicator 14-12

PHN contribution to SPA __'s Public Health Improvement Plan for 2002-__

Assessment:
In SPA, Tuberculosis incidence is as follows for the past years. Insert SPA incidence data here for tuberculosis showing how it is distributed by race, ethnic group, gender, immigration status for each of the past years.
In SPA, medication completion rates for TB cases have been as follows for each of the
pastyears. Insert table here showing completion rates over past years total and by gender, race, ethnic group, immigration status, health district, etc.
Tuberculosis in SPA differs from or is similar to the county wide profile in the following ways: Insert SPA/county comparison data here.
Describe the factors that influence medication completion rates for TB cases in SPA For instance, do cases not complete medication because they are homeless and move around, move out of district, get incarcerated, etc? Aim to answer the question, "What are the factors that contribute to the TB cases in the SPA not completing their medication?"
Diagnosis:
NOTE: If the SPA can promise improvement in TB medication completion rates for all TB cases, then so state here. If there are no resources available to promise improvement in all, then under this heading describe in what way the extent to which TB medication completion rates are worse for different groups. For instance: TB completion rates are% in SPA, but the TB completion rate among the homeless population in SPA is%; therefore the focus of improvement efforts will be on the homeless population.
Identifying Outcomes:
Outcome Objective
By (date),% of TB cases among the population in SPA will complete curative therapy within 12 months (baseline for this population in the SPA for 2001 was and the LA County baseline for 2001 was for this population.) (HP 2010 baseline was 74% for 1996 and the HP 2010 target is 90% for the nation).

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Planning and Action:

Intermediate Objectives

IDEFINITION: Intermediate objectives link the outcome objectives to the process objectives. They describe the changes that will occur that ultimately result in or produce the desired outcome. They are precursors to attaining the outcome. Intermediate objectives have shorter time frames and clearly reflect what can be accomplished and measured within the time period of the program plan. Intermediate objectives assess measures, which have a high probability of reducing a health problem or increasing resiliency/capacity. These objectives measure the impact of specific interventions designed to achieve the outcome. Intermediate objectives measure changes in organizations, laws, policies, and power structures at the systems level, changes in community norms, attitudes, awareness, beliefs, practices, and behavior at the community level, and knowledge, attitude, beliefs, values, skills, circumstances, behaviors, and practices at the individual/family level.]

The following are examples of possible/suggested Intermediate Objectives related to increasing TB medication completion rates based on best practices from PHN experience.

1.	By (date), the broken TB clinic appointment rate will decrease by% among the population in SPA(from a baseline of% in 2001 to%), as evidenced by
2.	By (date),% of clients within the population in SPAwho experience a complication related to TB treatment will have been detected in the early stages and dealt with in a manner that maximizes medication completion, as evidenced by
3.	By (date), there will be a% decrease in the number of clients among the population in SPA who develop MDR TB (baseline of% ir 2001 in SPA), as evidenced by
4.	By (date),% of clients within the population in SPA will receive DOT (baseline of% in 2001 in SPA), as evidenced by
5.	By (date),% of private providers who are treating TB clients within the population in SPA will have policies in place to increase TB treatment adherence, as evidenced by
6.	By (date), the business office will clearly articulate their role and responsibilities in supporting TB treatment adherence, as evidenced by

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Using one of the above examples, the following is a demonstration of how the process extends from the Intermediate Objective to the Process Objectives, which describe the action/interventions.

EXAMPLE:

Process Objectives for Intermediate Objectives 1, 2, 3:

Process Objective 1: [DEFINITION: Process objectives are the methods of the intervention. They detail the specific tasks that will be carried out within a specified time frame. Process objectives describes the input; the means by which the intervention or strategy will be implemented. They include inputs, participation, and reactions.] By (date)_____, ____% of the _____ population in SPA ___ will receive an intense TB case management program, as evidenced by the completion of a PHN TB assessment that is documented with the PHN TB Assessment form. (Minnesota's PHN Intervention: case management, screening: Individual/Family, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary prevention) Process Objective 2: By _____, PHNs will _____ Process Objective 3: By _____, PHNs will _____

Under the direction of the SPA Nurse Manager, other relevant intermediate objectives should be developed that address the Outcome Objective as well as specific Process Objectives that address each Intermediate Objective.

NOTE: Ultimately, the Outcome Objective of increasing TB medication completion among the population will only be achieved if other disciplines and the community contribute in identifying Intermediate and Process Objectives.

Evaluation

And so on...

Each Process Objective and Intermediate Objective should have a mechanism by which to evaluate whether or not the objectives were accomplished.

There should be a mechanism by which to track progress toward achieving the Outcome Objective.